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WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS MC-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1896.

Hall.
Ichmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.
Inwon Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laune's Hall.
Idianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
E. Lee Council, Junior O. U. A. M.,
Irick Henry Council, Junior O. U. A.
Irick Henry Council, Junior O. U. A.
I., Powhatan Hall.
Ist-End W. C. T. U., Young Men's
hristian Association pariors.
Index Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Good
emplars' Hall.
Ist-End W. C. T. U., Gatewood's
Istalian Council Council

Toney's Hall. Joman's Christian Association, Associa-Company E. First Regiment, Armory.

Take us the foxes, the little foxes and the tender grapes rulned by the lit

life, it is stagnation; death. There are toying and playing with trifles. Then are those also who are fallures by rea son of their neglect of little things. A er is he who builds with imperfect bricks, a death trap. The wise man gathers carefully and builds carefully. These little things have a negative and

positive relation to Christian character. It is important to watch the little foxes, for these little sins come in and do great damage to the vine of character. The wall of respectability, the fence of the law keep out the great crimes but the crevices admit the smaller sins Where is he that retired a sober man and in the morning awoke a drunkard? It was the little fox of moderate drinking that sapped the will power and left him in rum's ruin. The libertine is not conde in a day, he does not step from the virtue of childhood into the vortex of debauchery. It may be one evil thought, or one evil influence at first unsignificant, and hence unnoticed that has gradually developed until by it is eaten up his moral sense. The defaulter is not the product of an hour That which startles the world is but the consummation of little dishonesties that began far back out of sight of all but the man and God. Does conscience die from one injury inflicted? Not so Ask him whose conscience is seared how it came to that state. He will tell you that the depredations of the little foxes have spoiled the vine. Evils that appeared triffing went unnoticed, until also he awoke to find his conscience dead. Is the heart ossifled at once? Is it closed to the influence of the Holy Spirit by one sudden shock? No: the little germ hidden there gradually develops until the hardened heart receives not the impressions of the Comforter, who would reyeal the Christ. How often is the peace and happiness of the home destroyed by these little foxes. The stinging word, the heartless criticism, the cold neglect, the thoughtless deed, has brought sorrow to mitty a hearth-stone. A small rat liciously mendacious and sensational" burrowed through a levee, the stream is pretty strong language for a Presithat a man's hand could have checked became a torrent that flooded hundreds of miles of richest country. The oak that resisted many a storm succumbs to the tiny insect. How many noble lives

There is a positive side, "he that 's faithful in that which is least is faithful slso in much." The noble Christian is the aggregation of noble thoughts and noble deeds unified by Divine power.

Many would be a here, a martyr, if some great occasion demanded it. The true here is he who is faithful in that which

us, the foxes, the little foxes.

dinary affairs. Few have extraordinary occasions, if they do come, these occasions are successfully met because the until the magnificent stalactite, like a huge fcicle is formed. "Trifles make

W. ASBURY CHRISTIAN.

e correct. But this is not all. The

in all gold producing regions, and it seems entirely probable that in a few years there will be a strong tendency terior recesses of mother earth, must towards restoring the old equilibrium be- | needs be pure and palatable. tween gold and silver, if that should happen is it probable the present free terprise is increasing its facilities for poor builder is he who ever chooses his coiners will take the same interest in the bricks but never builds. A poorer build- free coinage of silver? We apprehend a great desideratum for Fortress Monthey will become entirely indifferent to

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW

YORK WORLD. When the President spoke, in his letter to Senator Caffrey, of a "maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper, everybody understood him to refer to the New York World. The World affects not doctrine in finance, and just principles to understand him as referring to it, and of government, to realize speedily our in a labored article it tries to show proper position. that he might as well have had the Evening Post, the Herald, or the Tribunc in his mind as itself. But everybody understands he did not have the Evening Post, the Herald, and the Tribune in his mind, and that he did have the World. The World's general course would have been ample ground for the President to

refer to it in these terms, but the World's course in respect to the matter that the President was discussing gave him the most complete right to speak of it in that way. From the time it became clear the administration was going to offer another sale of bonds, the World had little in its columns but frantic appeals to Mr. Cleveland to offer them to the people, instead of to a syndicate, offering itself to take \$1,000,000 of them on a 5 per cent, basis, and it was full of charges and insinuations that the President and Secretary Carlisle were engaged in a corrupt arrangement with J. P Morgan by which that gentleman and those co-operating with him were to secure the bonds at a price far below what they would bring in the market. Indeed, since it has become apparent that the loan, as a popular loan, could not all be taken, the World, to break its fall, has been charging that Mr. Cleveland and the Administration generally were doing all they could to make the lean, as a popular loan, unsuccessful. To speak of a newspaper as one "madent to use, but Mr. Cleveland had cer-

the United States. are spoiled by these little things. Take On the whole, we think it was very well that the President offered these bonds to the public. There had been so much talk of the contract he made last

tainly been geaded by the World to a

point that would have strong language

excusable in anyone but the President of

of bonds to the general public of America for gold. Our people at large have never been educated up to an operation of this sort. How can you expect the ordinary man to understand that when he give per cent. interest, he is investing money at 2 per cent? The whole thing bewilders the people, and none but men accustomed to dealing in such matters think of having anything to do with

Besides, it is an utter mistake to suppose that our people have gold stored away in their stockings and tea-kettles. ways been enough of them to educate the huge affair of this sort without being

lic and partly by a syndicate, or all by a syndicate or all by the public, the loan, ed, is as good as taken and an abundance of gold will be in the Treasury within thirty days.

A GREAT DEVELOPMENT. The following, which we take from the Washington Post, will be read with in-

terest by Virginians;

terest by Virginians:

The following telegram explains why John Chamberlin was in such a state of good spirits yesterday afternoon:

"Fort Monroe, January 5th.

"Well commenced flowing about fifty gallons per minute; expect by to-night to have a large-flowing well. Depth, 1,80 feet.

FRASIER." This meant a good deal more to the popular hotel-keeper than the average reader would think. Six months ago he determined to try to get artesian water for his grand new hotel at Old Point. He got oceans of advice hot to do it. Army officers and equally well-meaning civilians of Old Point Comfort assured him that he was only wasting his time and refered the company of the company

till he had struck a flowing vein of good drinking-water. Week after week went by with no result; the drill went through shells, clay, stone, and every sort of formation, but no water. Any less resolute man than John Chamberlin would have been discovered. and insisted that it would be better to abandon the job. The depth of 1,000 feet

This means that another Virginia en

success. Pure water has always been roe, and the region round about, and now that Mr. Chamberlin has secured artesiañ water for his hotel, it will doubt less add greatly to the attractions of the place, and improve values in that whole section.

There is no State that has so man elements of greatness as Virginia. All we need is push and devotion to sound

PASS THE MAUPIN BILL The weak-kneed are beginning to call for a compromise in the matter of poolselling gambling at race tracks. hope that those who are opposed to seeing our people demoralized by open and legalized gambling will refuse to make any concessions whatever. Mr. Maupin's bill contains the only true principle for legislation in respect to the matter. Let any prizes be offered for racing that are desired, but forbid poolselling upon them anywhere for even one moment. Pool-selling has nothing to do with racing. Pool-selling is neither more nor less than gambling pure and simple, and it is no more to be tolerated by our laws than fare dealing, or keno, or a lottery. Stand by Mr. Maupin's bill and make it the law.

The idea that a deprayed thing can be made good by forbidding its practice in winter; or only in certain favored spots, is the shallowest kind of sophistry; but that is all the slick gentry can offer by way of argument.

The Suit Dismissed.

The suit of S. Blanchard against the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, which was brought in the Law and Equity Court of this city and removed by the defendants to the United removed by the defendants to the United States Court for trial, in which the plain-tiff was suing for damages for liber to his character, was settled by a compromise and the case dismissed from the docket yesterday morning. The order of dismis-sal recites that the defendants, by counsel, disclaim any intention to reflect on the character of Mr. Blanchard, the plaintiff, for honesty.

Mr. Bianchard was represented by Mr. Edgar Allan, who repeared for Hon. Tazewell Ellett, the original counsel in the case, he being detained by his duties in Constant the case, he beir ties in Corgress.

Contract for Street-Cars.

The Richmond Traction Company plac-

WITH HENRY NORMAN.

LONDON CHRONICLE'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT AND HIS WORK.

and This Country Probable-His Views on the Politics of the World.

The intense interest Great Britain shows in the Venezuelan question is evinced by the presence in this city of Mr. Henry Norman, the assistant editor of the London Chronicle. Mr. Norman realizes better, perhaps, than any other English newspaper man the relations of the United States to England, and deprecates that anything should disturb the friesallness of the two countries. It is not dispatches to the Chronicle that have for the first time opened the eyes of the English people to the gravity of the present situation, and, to the fact that the position of America is not one of politics nor buncombe, but one of earnest and hotest patrious belief in her rights and destiny. He says it makes no difference whether the Menroe destrine is founded upon interactional law or not, the American A PEACE COMMISSION.

Mr. Norman comes here, in fact, as a curnulistic commissioner of peace, repre-enting one of the greatest newspapers of the world. There are few men so

HIS TOUR OF THE EAST.

asked Mr. Norman last night how h about six months. I found, however,

The conversation here drifted to Asiatic matters, and then Mr. Norman's recent experiences in Constantinople, and I ask-Sultan holds regarding the present out-rages against the Armenians. He re-plied: 'I believe that the Sultan has both instigated and permitted the mas-saure of the Armenians. He is disgusted with the trouble that the Armenians have with the trouble that the Armenians have caused him in connection with the complaints to the powers of Europe. He is only pretending to do what the ha-tions of Christendom want, but he is secretly aiding and abetting the massa-

have been reported?"

"There is no doubt of it," replied Mr.
There is no doubt of it," replied Mr.
There is no doubt of it," replied Mr.
Saw the killing going on. The Armenians
were shot down by hundreds. Thousands
were killed, and tens of thousands renawful condition. It is full of oad charac-ters, and the Armenians there fear for their lives. The Salian remains shut up in his palace. He will receive no one ex-cept the diplomats and his own officials. He has lately brought his brother, Mu-rad, to the palace, and holds him there in his power, ready to sacrifice him, I suppose, if there should be any movement toward his own deposition and the sleva-tion of his brother to the throne."

THE RED CROSS. "What do you think, Mr. Norman, about the mission of Miss Clara Barton and the American Red Cross to Arme-

and the American Red Cross to Armenia? Could they do much toward relieving the suffering there?

"I fear not," replied Mr. Normain. "I have no doubt Miss Parton would do all that any woman could do, but it would be almost impossible for her to get to where the homeless Armenians arc. You must remember there are no roads and no means of conveyance. Even soldiers cannot march through Armenia now. The climate is more severe than it is here in Washington. The ground is now covered with snow, and an expedition taken to Armenia during the winter would be al-Armenia during the winter would be al-most sure to fail."
"What do you think should be done as to the Sullan"

to the Sultan?"
"I think he should be deposed and some one else be put in his place. Or, I think that Russia and England should unite together and allow Russia to take Armenia and to agree to protect the people."
"But is an alliance between Russia and England possible."
"I think b to the contract of the people."

England possible?"
"I think it is not only very possible, but probable," replied Mr. Norman. "It is sure to come in time. The interests of the two countries are to a large extent the same, and they all point toward union. Such a union would remove all danger of war as to China or India. It would preserve the autonomy of China and would prevent that mighty force being organized and controlled by any one government against the rest of the world."

appreciate ff. however, soon enough to prevent China being so controlled, and I believe that they will eventually unite to keep the Chinese as they are rather than to allow their country and people to be divided up among the great nations of Europe."

"But is there no danger from the Chinese themselves? Will they not organize?"

To Erecta New Building—He Saysthe Taxing and the Chinese themselves? Will they not organize?"

'They cannot," replied Mr. Norman, "China is not a whole. There are ten different Chinas in China. The people are not united by religion, by patriotism hor by language. Those of different provinces do not understand one another. They have nothing in common, and there is no danger, I believe, of their ever being otherwise than as they are as far as an organized military effort is concerned." AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

AS AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

"How about industrial effort?" I asked.

"That's a different question," replied Mr. Norman. "I believe the day may come when the manufacturing centre of the world will be in Asia. The Japanese are aiready shipping goods to all parts of Europe and America. There are now more than a half a million cotton splidles in Japan. Watches are being made for export in Osaka, and matches are sent by the million from Japan to all parts of the cast. I hear that Japanese toothbrushes are for sale at 5 cents apiece in one of the drug stores of Washington, and that they are quite as good as the American tooth-brush which sells for 25 cents. Japan is shipping undershirts to Singapore, and it is sending many kinds of cotton goods to China. The Chinese are building cotton factories. There is a large modern factory at Hankow, 70 miles in the interior of China, and the Japanese are, I understand, preparing to cheaper than theirs.'

MONROE DOCTRINE IN ASIA the plan, and requested that, if they would not yield to our wishes, they would, at least, postpone the matter until after the spring election, and let us make it

world?"
"That is one of the problems of the future," replied Mr. Norman, "The Chinese and Japanese are, with all their differences, fellow-orientals, and white such a confination does not seem probable, it is possible. This would be the transforming of the Monroe doctrine to transforming of the Monroe doctrine to Asia. Your cry here is America for Amer-cans. Japan's, as I show in my "Far East," has already been 'Asia for Asiat-ics," and Japan would say that any ac-cession of teritory by a European pow-er in Asia would be an unfriendly act toward Japan. The Japanese have been periously considering this muestion. They

JAPS VERSUS THE CHINESE.

filled with ice during the winter. The Russian surveyors have, I understand, been recently exploring the harbors of Corea, and they will probably eventually end the road at Gensan or Port Lazerest, on the east coast of Corea."

THE PROSPECT OF WAR. Jumping from Asia to the United States, Mr. Norman, do you think there is any real danger of war between us and Great Britain?"

Menroe doctrine, I believe they will accept the position of the United States as to that doctrine, whatever you may call it, if they are allowed to do so in some honorable way. I am surprised to see the feeling of enmity existing in the United States against Great Pritain. There is no such feeling in our country. I can assure you, against America. Our people may have joked with Americans about some of their little peculiarities which seem strange to us, but if so it was done in the way of friendly banter and not in the way of friendly banter and not in the way of enmity or depreciation. I think that the English are surprised that such matters should be taken to heart by the United States, and I am sure that when they realize that the people here object to such expressions they will drop them."

"Is not the 'pocket nerve,' as Senator Chandler calls it, Mr. Norman, too strong in your country to permit war? In other words, will the moneyed interests permit it?"

"The pocket nerve," replied Mr. Norman, to strong in your country to permit war? In other words, will the moneyed interests permit it?"

"The pocket nerve," replied Mr. Norman.

"The pocket nerve," replied Mr. Nor-

man, "is no stronger in London than it is in New York or Berlin, or rather it is just as strong. You find it everywhere, and everywhere it is averse to wan. But "I think it is not only very possible, but probable," replied Mr. Norman. "It is sure to come in time. The interests of the two countries are to a large extent the same, and they all point toward union. Such a union would remove all danger of war as to China or India. It would preserve the autonomy of China and would prevent that mighty force being organized and controlled by any one government against the rest of the world."

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

"What do you mean by that?" I asked. "Do you think there is any danger from the Chinese as a military force?"

"Not from the Chinese slone," replied Mr. Norman. "As China is at present constituted it is like an immense octopus with its heart cut out. It can do nothing. Its government is, corrupt and rotten to the core. The people are, however, naturally strong, and organized under good leaders and armed with proper guns, they could control the world. The nations of Europe do not realize how dangerous would be their condition if this enormous force was controlled and wielded by any one of the western nations. They will the moment a nation receives an insult, the moment its national honor is touch-ed, the 'pocket nerve,' though it may

known to him. In response to this request, Major Dooley made the follow-

"The result of our efforts was that the whole matter was dropped, and when the election came on, not a candidate

West and two builders were pro

payers Are Bitterly Opposed The matter of building a new court-house for the county of Henrico has aroused widespread comment and oppo-

the Board of Supervisors at that meet-ing passed a resolution, with three votes in the affirmative, and none in the negative, determining to proceed to have the old court-house remodeled, and to call for plans with that object to view.

CALLED ON COL. CUTSHAW. "They called upon Colonel Cutshay after the meeting, to investigate the after the meeting, to investigate the subject, and he reported that if they would paint up the old walls with cement, and take down and rebuild a portion of the wall, which was crooked, there could be no doubt as to the safety of the building. At their further request, I presume, Colonel Cutshaw, after conference with the officers, proceeded to draw up a plan for the remodelling of Knowing that Major Dooley was inti-mately acquainted with this subject, a. Times reporter called open him last evening at his office, and requested him to give to The Times an account of the history and progress of the effort to erect a new court-house in the county of Henrico, so far as the facts were known to him. In response to this re-quest Major Dooley made the follow-

ference with the officers, proceeded to draw up a plan for the remodelling of the old building, in such manner as would give proper and reasonable accommodation for court purposes, and the necessities of the officials.

"The fact that Colonel Cutshaw made the plans has, I believe, never been made known to the public. It was certainly not known to me until a day or two ago, when I called upon him to find out exactly what opinion he had given. amount of \$40,000, for the purpose of erecting a new court-house in the country, and requested me to attend a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to be held on the following Monday, to support him in opposition to the project. He also went to a number of other gentlemen, tax-payers in Tuckahoe district, and requested them to appear.

"This was the first that I had heard of the scheme. Upon inquiry, I discovered that they had proceeded so far as to actually vote upon, and adopt a resolution compelling completes."

"Knowing these facts and this history of the case it may be accurately what opinion he had given. We exactly what opinion he had given. We exactly what opinion he had given. Our exactly what opinion he had given. We associately what opinion he had given. Our exactly what opinio

proof clerk's office, which was out: a faw years ago, and fitted up at great ex-pense. It is understood that they pro-pose to remove the records from this fire-proof building to the new sourt-house, where they will have no pro-

house, where they will have no pro-tection from fire.

"These records embrace the muniments of title to the property of a very large portion of the city of Richmond, and the whole of the county of Henrico, and recould be found to speak in favor of the new court-holize.

We thought the project had been abandoned, but in November last we heard that the subject was being again agilitated by the Board of Supervisors, and we held a meeting of tax-payers, who appointed Dr. Patterson, Major Court-speaking of the regard of the rights and interest points of the people.

NEVER ADVOCATED.

afford the additional accommodation alleged to be needed.

"We made an examination of the courthouse, and found that a large portion of it had been apparently neglected and disused. We reported to the Board of Supervisors at their November meeting that, in our opinion, the walls were

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